Amendments to the Specification

[0006] Figure 2 illustrates, in greater detail, the circuit breaker load terminal cover **50**, constructed in accordance with the present invention. Each load terminal cover **50** includes an end wall **54**, a top flange **58** and at least one bottom flange **62**. The end wall **54** is dimensioned to cover the load end wall **38** of circuit breaker **10** and is intermediate the top and bottom flanges, **58** and **62,** respectively. The end wall **54** defines at least one knockout **66** for each load terminal **18**. The knockouts **66** can be of one predetermined diameter for a single load conductor **70** (Figure 3) or a have number of tangential or concentric diameters, each of increasing diameter for a larger size load conductor **70** or multiple load conductors **70**. The knockouts **66** are removed when the circuit breaker **10** is activated. The end wall **54** can also define electrical clearance features **74** such as a slot, groove, or rib, which provides the required over surface electrical clearance between adjacent electrical phases of different polarity. The top flange **58** is dimensioned to cover that part of the circuit breaker top surface **30** defining the binding screw access apertures **22**. The top flange **58** defines at least one integrally formed attaching member **78**, which terminates at a distal end **82**, and one non-removable load terminal binding screw access cover **86** for each binding screw access aperture **22** of the circuit breaker **10**. The load terminal binding screw access cover **86** is integrally attached to the top flange **58** by two pivot arms **90**. In its normal position, each load terminal binding screw access cover **86** covers one binding screw access aperture **22** in the top surface **30** of circuit breaker **10**. The load terminal binding screw access cover **86** is rotated upward or downward (see Figure 3) to permit access to the load terminal binding screw **26**. The load terminal binding screw access cover **86** is dimensioned to be slightly smaller than the binding screw access aperture **22**, and is shaped to generally conform with the shape of the binding screw access aperture **22**. The bottom flange **62** also defines at least one integrally formed attaching member **94**, which terminates at a distal end **98**. The top and bottom flanges, **58** and **62** respectively, are approximately parallel to one another and

configured to snugly slide over the top and bottom surfaces, **30** and **34,** respectively, of the circuit breaker **10**. In one embodiment, the attaching members **78** and **94** can be configured in the same manner such that the distal ends **82** and **98** are angled inwardly toward each other. In this configuration, the distance between the two distal ends **82** and **98** is less than the distance between the top and bottom flanges, **58** and **62,** respectively. In another embodiment, one of the attaching members **78** or **94** can be configured as a hook **102** (Figure 1). The attaching members **78** and **94** are positioned on the top and bottom flanges, **58** and **62,** respectively, for engaging features defined in the top and bottom surfaces, **30** and **34,** respectively, of the circuit breaker **10**. It is to be understood that the features to be engaged can be existing features that originally were provided for other functions, thus permitting the installation of terminal covers **50** on older circuit breakers **10**. For instance, in the first embodiment, the distal end **82** of attaching member **78** can engage the aperture ~~**50**~~ **46** of the circuit breaker top surface **30** while the distal end **98** of attaching member **94** can engage an aperture, groove or similar recess defined in the bottom surface **34** of circuit breaker **10**. As shown in the cross-sectional view of Figure 4, the angle of the attaching member **78** is such that an attempt to slidably remove the load terminal cover **50** from the circuit breaker **10** causes the distal end **82** to further penetrate the aperture **46,** thereby increasing the resistance to removal. The hook-like feature **102** of the second embodiment can engage a protruding feature (not shown) on the bottom surface **34** of the circuit breaker **10**.